

# Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.  
INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 5, 1846.  
Democratic Nominations.  
For Governor,  
**JAMES WHITCOMB.**  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**PARIS C. DUNNING.**

## The Bank Clique or the Old Junto, and the State Printing.

It is by no means our intention to maintain a renewed and protracted controversy with the organ of the dishonest and heartless faction named above. Indeed we should not again, even in the most distant manner, have alluded to them, had we not had the strongest reason to believe that, according to their character and custom, they were intriguing and wireworking, in order to secure men as candidates for the next general assembly, who would be weak enough to yield to their control. Having given the people a hint of these intrigues, and called upon them to take the business of nominating candidates into their own hands, we should have quietly awaited the issue, had we not been assailed by the organ of the Royal Family in such a way as to make a response absolutely necessary. Having made this response, in self-justification, we shall resume the *quiet course* which circumstances seem imperatively to impose upon us.

We have already noticed one grossly false imputation made in relation to our action in regard to the selection of candidates for the next Assembly, and we shall again calmly the production of the pretended proof alleged to be in the possession of the Mouthpiece of the Royal Family. There are one or two other imputations necessary to notice briefly.

Mercenary motives are imputed to us in these terms: "Now, we ask the Democrats of Marion county, and of the State, to look at the patriotic motives of these men, and to see on what an issue they would place the elections of members of the Legislature. See how far their selfishness, and desire to get and hold office, would prompt them to jeopardize the success of the Democratic party in the county of Marion, a county which sends three Representatives and one Senator to the General Assembly, at its next session. The election of four Democrats, or the election of four Whigs, makes a vast difference in the strength of the Legislature; a full difference of eight votes. Yet all this is nothing in the sight of these men, if they cannot succeed in lusting into the Legislature men who are to be their tools, and to vote for them for State Printer. Are these Democratic principles? are these the lofty feelings which should inspire men to do their duty to their party and their country? Will such a course produce unity and harmony in the votes which are to be given in August, or will it serve to defeat any candidate who may be considered as devoted to the private interests of the Sentinel or Democrat?"

Now all this is very adroitly put, we will confess. All men are more or less selfish, and consequently all men are more or less suspicious of selfish motives in others. And though in the above extract there is a large development of hypocrisy and deceit, yet nevertheless, we do not doubt, that the writer is partially impressed with the idea that what he says is partly true. He himself is so utterly selfish, not having one single drop of generous or honest blood in his whole body, that his very nature irresistibly impels him to regard all other men as equally selfish and unprincipled as himself.

But, notwithstanding the fact that we may safely conclude that all men are more or less selfish, we might confidently rely, so far as our motives are impugned, upon our whole editorial career, in disproof of the imputations here made. To say nothing of the straits to which we reduced ourselves in the publication of democratic papers elsewhere, take a view of our whole course for the past seven or eight years in Indiana.

We (one of us) originally came to the State determined never more to have any thing to do with publishing newspapers. We thought we had toiled and suffered our full share, and quite enough to claim exemption in future, even on the score of duty to our party and principles. Fate, however, or more probably, the force of habit, ordained otherwise; and, at the solicitation of the democracy of Terre Haute, one of the darkest places for our party in the State, we commenced the "Wabash Enquirer." This was a desperate experiment, and one that we would never try again. In the first place we pitted ourselves against the most talented and vigorous Whig Editors which this State has ever known—men as adroit as they were talented and energetic.—T. & J. DOWLING. They not only had a vast majority of the mass of the people on their side, but in the town of Terre Haute alone, almost without exception, every merchant, trader and mechanic, in business as a master, was a Whig, and of course all gave their patronage to our opponents. By temporizing and time-serving, we might have shared the business patronage of the place, but our files will prove that we neither did the one, nor got the other. The establishment of a democratic paper, at such a point was regarded as such a desperate scheme, that a report was started, and many an intelligent Whig religiously believed it, that we had been furnished funds by the officers of the General Government to sustain us. John Ewing, in the congressional campaign which broke him down, repeated the same story, and having good reasons to know the corruption of politicians, we suppose half believed it also. But unpromising and desperate as the enterprise undoubtedly was, they were mistaken as to the means by which we were sustained. No man ever contributed a dollar for the establishment or continuance of that press, except in the way of ordinary subscription. Our own industry was our sole reliance; we made a virtue of necessity, and did our own work with our own hands. That was the only mystery there was about it. Does it appear that "selfishness" was our ruling motive in all this? Let him who thinks so, try the experiment.

In this way we succeeded, even beyond our original hopes. We printed a paper which the people approved, and we ultimately had a larger list than any paper in the State, before or since, ever had. It was published, however, on the "credit system," which in the end ruined us, and caused us to suspend its publication. Previous to this suspension, however, at the strong solicitation of politicians in the South-western part of the State, one of us went to Evansville and commenced the publication of the "South-Western Sentinel." He did this against what he conceived to be our true interest. It broke in upon our economical arrangements at Terre Haute, which otherwise might have turned out less unfortunate. The "S. W. Sentinel" was commenced during the canvass of 1840, a year in which democratic editors will bear witness was not the most eligible ever known for such business. Yet we did as well as could have been expected. We labored under many extraordinary disadvantages,—under protracted sickness, contracted by working night as well as day, during weeks and weeks, of which we prepared our matter while lying prostrate, and when if the world had been the price, we could not have stood one instant on our feet. Not sickness alone, but death also visited us, taking away three children, the apples of our eyes. We then wished, may God forgive us! that their father had died with them.

In the face of trials like these, however, we hardly faltered for a moment. Indeed, we could not falter; to falter was to yield. Our party demanded our services and it had them. We continued that paper for eighteen months, and the politicians from whom we bought the press, honorably and liberally took it back from us, to enable us to come here. When we left

we were in debt two hundred dollars, and there was owed to us on account of the paper some twelve hundred. To a then prominent democrat, but now a debased bankrupt, both in pocket and in principle, we made over these twelve hundred dollars of debts due us, on condition that he would pay the two hundred that we owed others. We trusted too much to his supposed integrity, and have paid, and are yet to pay, the two hundred for which we had given the twelve. Again we would ask, does all this look like selfishness? If it does, then we do not know in what self-sacrifice consists.

We need not particularize the circumstances under which we commenced the State Sentinel here. They are familiar to most of the people of Marion county, at least. They know that the old Democrat had utterly run out, and that during the last year of its existence it was kept up by loans and contributions. That it finally died outright, and that not a soul of those men who had got thousands upon thousands from the Democratic party, and who now profess so much generosity and liberality,—not a soul of them, much as the party then needed the aid of a newspaper, would give a dime to resuscitate it. The man who now has the brazen impudence to talk about our "selfishness,"—who had been once, if not twice set up in editorial business here by the Democratic party,—who had honestly or dishonestly got thousands of dollars by the same means,—who had not only held the office of State Printer for years, but for the past sixteen years has been a leech, a drone, and a stigma to the Democratic party,—this man, we say, with whose name we will not defile this article, would have been the very last, at that ungodly time, to risk a dime in "forwarding the cause of Democracy," by the establishment of a Democratic newspaper.

We commenced the State Sentinel then, under the most discouraging circumstances, and without the remotest prospect of extraordinary assistance from any man or set of men. Our own confidence, as well as that of our party in this State, admonished us that we had no hope of success except through the most untiring and ceaseless industry and the most rigid economy. These were our sole capital, our only reliance. With these we went ahead, and the result proved that our confidence in them was not misplaced. Still the losses we had met with on the Wabash Enquirer, to the amount of about 2000 dollars hung over our heads like a sword suspended by a hair, ready to fall at any moment. We were at the mercy of our creditors, who were chiefly Whigs. Though our paper from the beginning received support enough to sustain itself, its income was not sufficient to pay former losses immediately. The *Bankrupt law* pointed out a summary remedy; many of our debtors paid us in that way; but we could not bring ourselves to our party through us, to such a disgrace as that. Though but one of us was legally responsible for these debts, both became voluntarily bound; and our creditors gave us time to earn the money to pay them. Fortunately, though much against the wishes of the Old Junto here, we obtained the contract for the State Printing in 1843 for the term of three years. Every means, honorable and dishonorable, fair and foul, were used to defeat us; and so help us heaven, had not the debts which we had contracted in the service of the Democratic party, eight hundred dollars of which were on account of the old "Democrat" establishment, voluntarily assumed by us for the sake of "harmony,"—had not these responsibilities impelled us to stand our ground on that occasion, we would at once and instantly have withdrawn from the contest. After much tribulation however, we got the contract, and with it, and the profits of our other business shall more than pay our debts. With this we are satisfied, fully satisfied. It has placed us on an independent ground. And though we might have had, and did have, while in debt, the temerity to refuse to succumb to and obey the mandates of the exclusive and dishonest Old Junto at the capital, who had always traded off the democratic party to the Whigs,—now, when out of debt, we can better afford to be equally honest and equally independent, if not more so. And here we take occasion to pledge ourselves, if such a pledge be necessary, to the honest mass of the Democratic party, that so long as it may be their pleasure to read an honest, independent, and plain-speaking newspaper, from the Capital, such a one they shall have from us, whether it suits the sinister purposes of dishonest, time-serving, and corrupt politicians, or not. We owe this much to the Democratic masses as a debt of gratitude no less than as a debt of honor and duty.

But we have as yet spoken but of one phase of the quoted paragraph from the Bank organ. Can it over again, and mark not only its jesuitical hypocrisy, but its gross inconsistency. If our objects were purely selfish; if we looked alone to the State Printing as the reward of successful exertion; how could our chances be increased by the election of Whigs from this county? We should be the last men whom the Whigs would support for that purpose. The idea is too ridiculous to be dwelt upon. Its absurdity must strike the mind of even the most obtuse. If our motives were as mercenary and selfish as here represented, we should have pursued a course very different from that we have chosen. We should long ago have become the wretched tools of the dishonest Junto who now attempt to impeach our motives! Had we done that; had we intrigued and prostituted our influence for the nomination of members of the "Royal Family" to the last and present Congress, or any of the dozen offices to which they have aspired during the past four years, all would have been "fair weather" between them and us, and we should have had no competition from them in "furthering the public prosperity and the cause of democracy" in the newspaper line, and perhaps as little in the State Printing. Such however was not the course which we could with either honesty or self-respect pursue. Failing to do so, and acknowledging allegiance to no power but that of the People, we barely escaped defeat as candidates for the Printing in 1844. Our chances have not improved, by time-serving, or trucking to self-constituted leaders, since that time. Of this we are well assured. We are fully aware of the malignant influences against us, latent as well as active. Consequently, under any circumstances which we can reasonably anticipate at present, should we again become candidates for the Public Printing, we should expect defeat. This has been our opinion for more than a year. It is the penalty for independence, which we have deliberately and voluntarily incurred, and which we do not expect to escape. This being our firm belief, the unjust and untrue imputations made against us and which alone have drawn it out, fall at once to the ground, totally disproved.

## Nathaniel Bolton.

We learn with great pleasure, that the Senate has confirmed the appointment by the President of our friend NAT. BOLTON, to the office of Register of the Land Office at this place, to succeed Mr. Culley, whose term shortly expires. One better deserving the office could hardly be found.

Our direct attention, of Whig editors especially, to a note of Mr. Todd, late Whig Senator from Marion county, in relation to the Land Fraud Law. Whig editors are abusing Gov. Whitcomb for not detecting the well-concealed villainy. They do this in the face and eyes of all justice and honor. Let them also read the statement of Mr. Parker, the Whig representative of Allen county, and with these facts before them, continue to abuse Gov. Whitcomb, if they can.

**Floyd County.**  
A democratic county convention in Floyd nominated for the State Senate, JOHN B. WINSTANLEY; for Representative, PHINEAS M. KENT. These are excellent nominations, and should they be successful at the polls, Floyd county will have representatives that will do her both service and honor at the Capitol. The late Senator, DAVIS, whom the Journal puffs very highly, was one of the poorest sticks in the Senate. Winstanley would be worth a dozen of him. With such candidates as Winstanley and Kent, the Democracy of Floyd can certainly go into the contest with zeal and pleasure. Hurrah for Floyd!

**War!**  
The War fever is up! England having shown the white feather, and late information from Washington tending to show that a portion of our territory, our right to which is "clear and unquestionable," is about to be ceded to British piratical rapacity,—in short, there being but a slim chance of a *fight any how*, some of our crack fighters are letting off their warlike steam by *cracking* each other.

No. 1. McCormick and the Negro. This was an attempt on the part of Mack to get the negro on his own premises, where it is supposed he premised shooting him. The negro is the one who has lately served out his sentence for an assault on the wife of the former. McC. is inexorable for now attempting to shoot the negro, and the negro for carrying concealed arms. As it was, Darkey "smelt a rat;" and at the first corner, made tracks more few but far between. Mack had no idea of being thus unceremoniously left alone, and to show his love for his friend, despatched a blue-messenger after him, at the distance of some twenty yards. Darkey brought up, and commenced a feeling examination of his nether parts down to his heels; and not finding his hands discolored by the crimson stream, tacked about, drew his shooting iron, and in turn, followed Mack, who ran from his friend much faster than he ran to him. Darkey blazed away; and resumed his course from the enemy. The result of the operation of his *pill* is not yet exactly known, as Mack kept on running and has not probably yet stopped. As they started in precisely opposite directions, the probability is, if they keep on, at another meeting on the other side. We shall look for news from that quarter with impatience. Where are the city fathers?

No. 2. A gang of three fell upon a Mr. Frozmann while in his sleigh, and beat him shamefully. We can learn of no provocation, except that Mr. P. had become security for one of them.

No. 3. A pretty drunken fight on Washington street. Result. Killed, none. Wounded slightly, one. Made drunker, nine. Bad business.

Several other skirmishes came off on Friday and Saturday, but of trifling notice, except they do so again. Look out for names.

**WRETCHEDED.**—On Friday we noticed a woman staggering about the streets. We learn that she was discovered again late in the evening, lying on the side-walk, dead drunk! She had a good chunk of a bottle with her, partly drained of its contents, rotgut. This woman could not have obtained a single glass of spirits at the bar of any decent coffee house in this city. But she could go into a store, and for the price of a single glass, purchase enough to send her body and soul to destruction. It will be wise men who shall find a remedy for these tremendous evils.

## What is "Respectability?"

We have occasionally been charged by a *print* in this town with a want of "respectability," probably because we could and did not swindle our creditors, and keep on hand as many dimes as those making the charge.

We have lately learned what constitutes "respectability" in the eyes of the moral editor of said print. It may be *supposed* thus: A subscriber comes forward and pays his subscription. He is seen to be *flush*, and is urged to play. He consents, limiting his time to ten minutes, "even if he did lose five dollars." Fortune is blind. At the expiration of the "ten minutes," the subscriber finds himself *winner* to the amount of thirteen dollars, and proposes to exchange his "counters" for the "dough." The bank "just then" suspended; and the subscriber, gathering up the bank, (a fine silver one), keeps his promise of limitation, and retires. Why! Perhaps the banker refuses more pay without more play! But the bank is wanted. Suckers are abroad and plenty. It is sent for and redeemed, for what purpose we do not say. The F. B. President can tell.

This is construed perhaps as "respectability." God preserve us from it.

N. B. If this cost don't suit, nobody will put it on.

**THE DEVIL TURNING PREACHER.**—The Bank organ asks these questions: "If defeat overtakes the Democrats of Marion county next August, who will be to blame? Who has erected the standard of selfishness, and who is it that calls upon candidates to pledge themselves to act for private 'climbers'?"

To which we reply, "as Nathan said unto David, thou art the man." We have never erected a "standard of selfishness," and it is not at all likely that we shall do any thing to reduce the democratic vote of this county, in which we have a right to take some pride. But if the misfortune which seems to be anticipated awaits us, in spite of the great help of the questioner in "forwarding the cause," it will be because not only of the selfishness of *bogus* democrats, but of their intriguing, time-serving, trading humbugging, and dishonesty, the result of which always kept the county whig until they were discarded by the party, and a new order of things established. But there is no danger of defeat if the people act with honesty and courage, and in spite of would-be managers, take their own business into their own hands. We can even spare, with advantage to our party, the "help" of the selfish cabal who have in fact again erected their old standard of selfishness; and the sooner it is done the better it will be.

**CORRECTION.**—The Bank organ says that "neither the Journal nor Sentinel have published the matter which we [the organ] are called upon to publish." This alludes to the *License Law*. It is a little surprising that the astute editor of that print should be so often and so repeatedly "called upon" to cater for the public; but the surprise ceases after a moment's consideration. But to the assertion. We might, charitably, suppose that the Organ believed its assertion, because the Sentinel containing near six times the quantity of reading matter of that sheet, the article in question escaped observation in the mass. But we believe the assertion was wilfully made, knowing it to be false; as any one can determine by turning to our Semi-weekly of Feb. 21, or our Weekly of the 25th.

Our Bank organ says it will heartily support candidates for office "WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THEIR BANK OPINIONS." This is just what we supposed it would, not even excepting "Pikarish" bank opinions.

Letters from Corpus Christi announce the death of Gen. Wm. T. Allen, second regiment United States Dragoons. He was the sixth victim among the officers since the army of occupation has encamped in Texas. The others are Lt. Col. Hoffman, Lieuts. Higgins, Berry, Hawley, and Berry.

Who drinks stump? Oh! Pharaoh!

**THE NORTHWEST.**  
A friend at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, has sent us the Galena Advertiser and the Plattville American, with the following paragraphs marked for our attention. They speak very little for the management of Gen. Scott, and wind up with a pretty broad hint that they will remember his delinquency should he be a candidate for the Presidency.

The Wisconsin Herald says that the Winnebago, 500 in number, have crossed the Wisconsin river, and gone into the pinery. Some fifteen of their men, women and children are captured and now under guard. The drawing off of the troops to Texas has left the Northwest frontier comparatively unprotected. Fort Atkinson is garrisoned by but half a company of dragoons. The Indians, aware of the inefficiency of this small force, are informed, are guilty of frequent acts of violence and subordination. *Jefferson Ad.*

**THE NORTHWEST.**—We learn that the U. S. troops ordered from Fort Crawford and Snelling are yet at that sink of iniquity, Jefferson Barracks. How long will it be before the Major General, commanding in chief, will give up his magnificent project of concentrating large bodies of the military in the immediate neighborhood of the populous city of St. Louis? Will he not profit by experience? We all know in the West, that soldiers at best, are ignorant and given to intemperance, and that those, hitherto at Jefferson Barracks, have been rendered ten fold more so,—yet, totally unfit for military duty, and therefore not to be trusted with the defence of the country. How impotent the military of the West! What a hazard to the lives of the innocent settlers, whose peace and safety have been guaranteed by government, in the fact that she has sold her hands out to the regions of the present Military establishment must be kept in the North and West, placed in detachments from Fort Crawford, W. T. to the upper Red River, on the British line. What has been the effect of this? Why, the brutal murder of some of our inhabitants and unfeeling violence towards women and children—abandonment of homes and all to escape the eye of the prowling soldiers, the first regiment of Infantry has been so hastily withdrawn, that it is immediately sent back,—this regiment, most of the time, for the last 25 years, has been stationed at the Upper Mississippi Forts—its officers and soldiers are well acquainted with the regions of Indians about us—their character, and also the topography of the country. They are not only acquainted with the tribes, but their sub-divisions, and their chiefs, and when difficulties arise, they know how to go to work to settle them. The North-western troops heretofore sent to, and now in the South have been in one season entirely broken down by climatic influence. No constitution however strong, can withstand the blighting effects of such sudden transitions of climate. The very regiment now taken from our defenceless borders by Gen. Scott, was a few years ago sent to Florida, and although it did as much gallant service as any other, yet had to be ordered back on account of its disabled and broken down condition. We say to you, it has not as yet recovered.

We have heard that it was reported to the President, that no protection was needed in the West, below the falls of St. Anthony. We ask but a glance from any one, on the map, or reference to the maps of the Great West, and from which will date any, that those settlers enticed by the offers of Government to leave friends and home for new ones in the wild wilderness, surrounded by their eternal foes, have no need of protection. We say to you, it is one yourself and sent over 30 years absence, and a head military man too (!) from actual association with the Military in Forts and Garrisons, have, perhaps unfitted you for the present journey; if so, the fact that you are in Wisconsin will remember and speak loud on the subject 25 years hence.—REMEMBER.

P. S. Since the above was in type we are informed that there has been a collision between the Whigs and Democrats at or near Madison, on the Wisconsin. Two or three killed.—Plattville American.

"Some few of the Western Democrats are complaining most bitterly, at the opposition their particular share of the Baltimore Convention's famous resolution (in favor of Oregon and Texas), meets at the hands of a few of their Southern brethren. They hesitate not to say, that if through these gentlemen, the notice is defeated, they will go for treating the present tariff with a dose of the same medicine."—masterly inactivity!—or, in plain English, that they will treat them upon the tariff question as they think the South is treating the West about Oregon, now that Texas is secured.—Georgia Legislature.

We have only to say, to our contemporary, and to the Southern non-jurisdictional provisions in secret or in disguise, that the Western people are firmly resolved that Oregon they will have, if all the people of all other sections betray them—they will have it without arbitration or compromise—if need be they will fight for it. This is their deep and unalterable purpose; and he who thinks they are not sincere and resolved, but trifles with himself. The West can bear the weight of an oppressive tariff as long as the South can cringe to British arrogance. We make no threat for the Western people or for their Representatives, but we solemnly caution the South to beware how she, through her public servants here, trifles with a question which the people of the West have staked their hearts upon and have sworn before the world they will settle for the honor of their country. We are cautioned to say, if so, the fact that they will go for treating the present tariff with a dose of the same medicine."—masterly inactivity!—or, in plain English, that they will treat them upon the tariff question as they think the South is treating the West about Oregon, now that Texas is secured.—Georgia Legislature.

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